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Ottawa Summit Concludes
Without Economic AccordBy Henry Giringer
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The United States and six other industrial democracies concluded their seventh annual economic conference with a pledge to restructure their economies, but with no precise agreement on how to accomplish this in the immediate future.

Led by President Reagan, the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany expressed satisfaction Tuesday with the outcome of the meeting, and they agreed to meet again next year in France.

The leaders spoke to reporters from the stage of the opera house in the National Arts Center and, for the most part, were careful to emit only sounds of harmony.

But the partners had brought with them basic grievances against the United States, notably for its high interest rates, and some of these persisted. After two days of what one official called "sometimes brutal discussions," the United States made no concessions on economic policies.

Mr. Reagan said: "We leave with a true sense of common understanding and common purpose." He expressed gratitude to the others "for the understanding and support for the economic poli-

cies we have embarked upon in the United States."

The long and carefully balanced final statement smoothed out basic disagreements in promising a twin effort to defeat inflation and unemployment, to avoid economic protectionist policies and to help the poor nations.

It avoided short-range predictions or promises and represented a compromise between countries like France that are worried mostly

• West Germany's economics minister expresses renewed criticism of U.S. economic policy. Page 7.

about unemployment and those like the United States that are aiming mainly at the reduction of inflation.

"We see low and stable monetary growth as essential to reducing inflation," the communiqué said. "Interest rates have to play their part in achieving this and are likely to remain high where fears of inflation remain strong."

Having reflected U.S. monetary policy, the statement went on:

"We are fully aware that levels and movements of interest rates in one country can make stabilization policies more difficult in other countries by influencing their exchange rates and their economies."

While a press aide tried to get national leaders to line up for a photograph at the Ottawa summit of industrialized states, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, left, jokingly went into a crouch. Next in line is President Reagan, followed by Canadian Governor General Edward Schreyer, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and French President François Mitterrand. Mr. Mitterrand is partly hidden by Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki, foreground.

Absent from the document was any commitment by the United States to bring down interest rates soon, although Mr. Reagan and his officials held out hope that this might happen before the end of the year.

President François Mitterrand of France, who pointedly suggested in his closing statement that there was no agreed conclusion on some points, told the Americans during the talks that any extension of high rates beyond the end of the year would be "intolerable."

The leaders agreed that a balanced range of policies would be needed to reduce inflation and to achieve higher investment and sustainable growth. The various peoples, their statement said, had to appreciate the need for a change in expectations about growth and earnings, about management and labor relations and change in the direction, scale and pattern of industrial investment. It was agreed, also, that most countries needed "urgently to reduce public borrowing and increase support for productive investment and innovation."

But the Europeans, particularly the French, were vexed about the year.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



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Distance Traveled at Summit Seen as Little More Than Symbolic

Communiqué Contains Something for Everyone

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Summarizing the proceedings at this seventh annual economic summit of the major industrial democracies, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada maintained midway through the meeting that each participant "went some distance" in accommodating the views of the others.

But as the comments of officials from the conference nations made clear Tuesday evening at the end of the gathering, the distance traveled was in most cases little more than symbolic, and the deep eco-

NEWS ANALYSIS

nomic divisions and differences of perspective remained, as expected.

What seemed important to the participants was a sense of heightened morale derived from the fact that, for all their disagreements, they could unite around broad objectives: free trade, improving the economic lot of the poor nations of the world, and above all the need to be more sensitive to the potential adverse impact that each country's economic policies might have on the others.

In the 2,000-word communiqué, moreover, there was language that each leader could point to as evidence that his or her perspective was reflected. In most cases, however, such language was a tribute to the artfulness of the drafters of the statement in finding phrases to submerge, rather than bridge, those differences.

Perhaps the deepest economic cleavage of the conference in Ottawa, for example, stemmed from President Reagan's priority of getting inflation under control as contrasted with the rising concerns of the Europeans about lagging economic growth — and even, as the French warned, possible social unrest arising from record unemployment rates.

The Europeans fear that as high U.S. interest rates force their rates up, European hopes for economic recovery may be choked off in the process.

Like the political document it is, the Ottawa communiqué papered over this fundamental difference of perspective by saying simply that both inflation and unemployment "must be our highest priority and these linked problems must be tackled at the same time."

Aides to French President François Mitterrand frankly expressed disappointment that the final state-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Allies Scramble to Catch Up to U.S. Media Blitz

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — While the senior U.S. official began his detailed briefing on happening at the summit meeting 40 miles away, his aides quietly scurried among the hundreds of attentive, news-hungry journalists in the auditorium. With whispers, nods and little torn pieces of paper as their tools, the aides were inviting selected journalists to "private" meetings in rooms upstairs.

There, like a news assembly line, President Reagan's Cabinet secretaries and advisers, hurriedly flown to town for the meetings, gave journalists after journalist their detailed American version of events at the isolated meetings of seven Western leaders.

Each meeting with a reporter carefully included a dose of "inside" information.

Transcripts Available

Within an hour, complete transcripts of the briefings and broadcast interviews were available downstairs along with "pool" reports from reporters at the distant meeting site, Château Montebello.

It was a classic example of the use of information as power.

With the other countries providing little or no helpful information to the journalists under pressure

in their home offices in virtually every time zone, the White House press operation employed helicopters, speaker phones, hurried meetings in speeding cars, squads of transcribers, a bevy of copying machines and nonstop briefings and interviews to simply steamroll over the "minimal, sometimes reluctant, public relations efforts of the others."

The results often left officials of the other nations — Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany — on the defensive, scrapping to alter, deny or confirm initial impressions distributed by the Americans, even as these impressions were being flashed to the world by more than 1,500 journalists.

And the American information juggernaut helped create an impression among some that this Western summit gathering, Mr. Reagan's first, was a triumph for him. Already, newspaper columns were appearing in Ottawa calling him the "natural leader of the Western alliance."

The Reagan information operation, the most extensive of his presidency, according to White House correspondents, had its roots in the administration's defensive anticipation of considerable criticism from allies over such issues as high interest rates.

The United States arranged a separate briefing op-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israeli Planes,
PLO Artillery
Continue DuelBy William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — As U.S. special envoy Philip C. Habib sought a cease-fire in the Israeli-Palestinian war of attrition, both sides exchanged artillery fire Wednesday in some of the heaviest shelling since the start of the current escalation, and Israeli jets attacked Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon.

Five times during the day, Palestinian guerrillas fired artillery and mortars into the southern Lebanese enclave controlled by Israeli-supported Christian militia and unleashed missile salvos into the northern Galilee region of Israel.

Israeli gun emplacements along the border and inside Lebanon answered with heavy bombardments of the southern Lebanese towns of Nabatiyeh, Arsal, Hasbayeh and the Palestinian stronghold at Beaufort Castle, the UN Interim Force in Lebanon headquarters in Naqoura.

Israeli fighter-bombers attacked a Palestinian position Wednesday afternoon at the Zahran estuary and bombed a trail in the vicinity of Kasnia, the Israeli Army command said. The trail, an army spokesman said, had been intended for use by the guerrillas to bypass a bridge over the Litani River that had been destroyed by the Israelis.

Area security forces said Israeli jets raided southern Lebanon's Mediterranean coast, setting huge fires at an oil refinery, destroying bridges and killing about 18 civilians. Reuters reported from Beirut.

In the early morning hours, Israeli Navy gunboats scolded Palestinian targets along the coast between the port cities of Tyre and Sidon, the army command confirmed.

However, the army spokesman denied claims made in Beirut that an Israeli armored column, supported by helicopter-borne troops, had attempted an incursion near Beaufort Castle and had been repulsed by guerrillas.

Mr. Clark said the United States is doing its "utmost to keep our historic commitment" to the security of Israel. He left no doubt that Mr. Reagan remains committed to that policy. He added, however, that "Mr. Begin, without question, is making it difficult to assist Israel," especially on the aircraft delivery.

attempt Monday to land a force on the coast south of Sidon.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in an apparent attempt to dissociate himself from the notion that Mr. Habib's shuttle between Jerusalem and Beirut might imply indirect Israeli contact with the PLO, said that the term "cease-fire" did not figure at all in his discussions Tuesday with the U.S. envoy.

Mr. Begin, while touring shelled (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

2 U.S. Officials
Assail Begin on
Military Action

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration frustration with the military actions of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin broke into the open Wednesday with two leading U.S. officials — both of them close friends of President Reagan — making public criticism of the Israeli leader.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in a television interview, essentially accused Mr. Begin of twice undermining U.S. efforts to negotiate the removal of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles from Lebanon, of a lack of moderation in border battles with Palestinians in Lebanon, and of having too little respect for overall U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark Jr., in a breakfast meeting with reporters, described the U.S. attitude toward Mr. Begin as one of "disappointment" and "maybe some embarrassment" brought about especially by Mr. Begin's decision to bomb Palestinian targets in heavily populated sections of Beirut so soon after the United States tried to work out disputes with the Israeli leader over the suspension of F-16 fighter deliveries.

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Without exception in each case the improvement has been dramatic," Mr. Haig said. "Now, that improvement does not represent a corresponding level of complacency here in Washington that all that must be done has been done. But we do not believe that it serves any useful purpose to indulge in isolation and public administration in the face of internal improvements that have already taken place."

Skepticism of Monitors

Although there is no question that the governments of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay have almost completely stopped "disappearances," Mr. Haig's claim of "dramatic improvement" has been met with skepticism in Buenos Aires by the people who monitor human rights most closely. Country by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Agca Given Life Imprisonment
For Attempting to Murder PopeBy Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

ROME — Mehmet Ali Agca, a self-styled terrorist whose connections are either nonexistent or unknown, was sentenced Wednesday to life imprisonment for attempting to assassinate Pope John Paul II and wounding two American women in St. Peter's Square on May 13.

The court of two judges and six jurors also ruled that Mr. Agca must spend the first year of his sentence in solitary confinement. In announcing the verdict without the defendant present, the presiding judge, Severino Santipach, rejected a plea by the court-appointed defense lawyer, Pietro d'Ovidio, to reduce the sentence to 30 years on the grounds that Mr. Agca could not be held accountable for his acts.

Mr. Agca has been boycotting the proceedings since Monday, the first day of the trial, when he told the court that he did not recognize his right to try him for an act that he, a non-Italian, had committed outside Italy on the territory of the independent Vatican state. "The trial is over; thank you!" he shout-

ed in Turkish. The court ruled that it had the right to try the case under the provisions of the 1929 Lateran Pact between Italy and the Vatican.

The life sentence is mandatory for the murder or attempted murder of the president of the Italian republic or a foreign head of state including the pope, but the court could have reduced the length of the term to a minimum of 30 years if it had found extenuating circumstances. Mr. d'Ovidio based his plea for a reduced term on the argument that Mr. Agca was a misguided, psychopathic religious fanatic and not, as the prosecutor charged, a political or ideological terrorist.

Mr. d'Ovidio told the court over and over in the absence of any concrete evidence that Mr. Agca had accomplices, the defendant had to be regarded as a lone assassin and thus did not fit the terrorist pattern. For instance, Mr. d'Ovidio said, contrary to all known terrorist tactics, Mr. Agca apparently did not make any preparations for a getaway after his attack on the pope.

Wednesday's Vatican newspaper, *L'Observatore Romano*, wrote that questions will always remain. This is in line with previous statements leaving open the question of whether Mr. Agca had acted as a misguided individual or as part of an organization.

There was never any doubt that



Judge Severino Santipach

Royal Couple to Visit Gibraltar Despite Spain's Wedding Boycott

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British government Wednesday rejected suggestions that Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer begin their Mediterranean honeymoon cruise in some port other than Gibraltar despite a decision by the Spanish royal couple to boycott the wedding as a protest against the planned Gibraltar

The couple's honeymoon plans have led to a diplomatic dispute between Britain and Spain. Gibraltar, a British enclave since 1713, is claimed by Spain, and King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia announced Tuesday night that they had canceled their plans to attend the royal wedding next Wednesday as a protest against the stopover.

The decision resulted from the newlyweds' plan to board the royal yacht, Britannia, at Gibraltar for a two-week honeymoon cruise in the Mediterranean after spending their first two nights at Broadlands, the Hampshire country estate of the late Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

Gibraltar, a tiny enclave near the southern tip of the Iberian peninsula, has long been a subject of dispute between the two nations, and the issue is one of the most emotional in Spanish politics. Leaders of most political parties have demanded that the British

spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry described the plan to have Prince Charles and Lady Diana travel to Gibraltar as "inopportune, gratuitous and mistaken." The Spanish government and royal family, he said, had decided jointly that the king, queen and their three children should cancel plans to attend the wedding at St. Paul's Cathedral. Buckingham Palace said Wednesday that the Brit-

ish Foreign Office statement said the last-minute cancellation would not lead Britain to withdraw its support for Spain's bid to join the European Economic Community. While greatly irritated by the incident, officials said they believed that King Juan Carlos had been under intense domestic political pressures to take a stand.

Buckingham Palace said Gibraltar had been chosen as the boarding port after several alternatives were considered and after the advice of the Foreign Office had been sought. It was reported that the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, José Pedro Pérez Llorca,

had called Lord Carrington — who is at the economic summit in Ottawa — this weekend in a futile bid to have the arrangements changed.

Prince Charles and Lady Diana will arrive in Gibraltar by plane late in the afternoon on August 1. They will drive through the crown colony to the berth of the royal yacht, which will sail about 1 hour and 40 minutes after the couple's plane lands.

Sir Joshua Hassan, the chief minister of Gibraltar, predicted Wednesday that the entire population of 27,000 would be in the streets to greet the honeymooners. Gibraltar is a bastion of monarchist sentiment. Sir Joshua said he regarded the Spanish cancellation as "childish."

Poll Favors Eventual Abdication

LONDON (AP) — Sixty-three percent of the Britons surveyed in a poll published Wednesday think Queen Elizabeth, 5

Moynihan Charges White House Responds Slowly in Casey Probe

By Terence Smith

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan has charged that the White House and Justice Department have ignored the Senate Intelligence Committee's repeated requests for confidential files relating to the business dealings of CIA Director William J. Casey.

"For the past two days, we have been urgently trying to find out who was the director of the CIA when that would make him unfit to hold his office," the New York Democrat said, vehemently on Tuesday during a hearing by the panel which is examining allegations that Mr. Casey was involved in questionable stock market practices in the late 1960s.

"We've called the White House and we've called the White House and we've called the White House," said Sen. Moynihan, the ranking minority member.

"I've called the attorney general and he doesn't answer. Maybe he doesn't know who I am, or maybe he doesn't know what goes on up here or think that it matters. Well, it doesn't well does matter, and if they are going to cover up, they are going to lose themselves a director of the CIA," Sen. Moynihan said, his face flushed with anger.

Later, a Justice Department spokesman denied that any coverage was involved. He said Sen. Moynihan's assertion that the department was not cooperating with the investigation was "just blatantly wrong."

Thomas P. Cain, the spokesman, said the first written request from the committee had been received by the department only Tuesday morning. "There's no question but that we intend to cooperate fully," he said. "We have no intention of covering up anything."

Substitute Design in Kansas City Hotel May Have Caused Collapse of Walkways

By William C. Rempel

Los Angeles Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The collapse of two suspended walkways that killed 111 persons at the Hyatt Regency Hotel here last Friday could have resulted from an altered design that doubled the original stress load to a welded beam, it has been learned.

At the time of the collapse, the beam pulled apart at the weld, releasing the walkways from the rods that attached them to the ceiling.

That failure of the beam would be consistent with accounts of survivors from the second-floor bridge who said they heard a snap before the fall.

City Building Records

City building records, opened to the public on Tuesday for the first time since the disaster, disclosed a potentially significant difference between the way the 1½-inch (about 3.2 centimeters) steel rods — which connected the atrium lobby by walkways to ceiling girders — were first designed to be attached to each walkway and the method that actually was used during construction.

It was a difference that authori-

ties Overseas Services and was sold to the Equity Funding Corporation of America shortly before that conglomerate collapsed.

A Senate disclosure form completed last January by Mr. Casey as part of his confirmation process called for him to list "any legal actions in the last five years in which you have been a plaintiff, defendant or witness." On that form, he did disclose his involvement in several other cases still pending or settled within the last five years.

It was disclosed last week that a U.S. District Court ruling had named Mr. Casey as one who had "omitted and misrepresented facts" to investors in Multiponics Inc., a firm in which he was a principal. On Friday, the Senate committee announced that it would conduct a staff investigation of the matter.

On Friday afternoon, Sen. Moynihan said, the staff began phoning the White House and Justice Department to obtain the FBI's background check of Mr. Casey and other relevant documents. "They didn't answer our calls," he said.

A formal letter requesting the materials, signed by Sen. Moynihan and Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican who is chairman of the committee, was delivered to the White House and Justice Department on Tuesday morning.

The two lawsuits naming Mr. Casey as a defendant were filed by Fund of America shareholders in 1971. The suits, which were settled out of court in 1979, also named more than a dozen other individuals and companies associated with the fund.

Mr. Casey's involvement in the cases was minimal. Mr. Casey testified in the case nor did he make any contribution to the monetary settlement.

The biologist said the eggs will be put in an incubation enclosure to hatch, after which the baby turtles will be taken to the beach and allowed to walk down the sand and into the surf. Then they will be scooped up and airlifted to Galveston, where they will remain for a year until being turned loose into the Gulf of Mexico.



About 9,000 retired persons demonstrated outside the U.S. Capitol to protest proposed cuts in Social Security benefits.

U.S. House Votes to Retain Minimum Retirement Pay

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House has rejected the counsel of President Reagan and voted overwhelmingly to preserve the minimum Social Security benefit for those now receiving it.

Despite strong White House pressure to contest the Democratic move on the House floor, the Republican leader, Rep. Robert H. Michel of Illinois, released his members and urged them to support the resolution rather than become "political pawns."

The result was a 405-13 vote Tuesday in favor of a position that Mr. Reagan, only 24 hours earlier, had branded as "opportunistically designed to disrupt the peace on the fears of many Americans."

Earlier Tuesday, the Senate killed, 52-46, a similar proposal to continue the minimum Social Security benefit. There, the Republican leadership had been uncertain of victory until the last minute and needed three Democratic votes to avoid a tie.

Discussions on Tuesday raised questions also about the integrity of welding seams through which the suspension rods were pulled.

The National Bureau of Standards, an agency of the Department of Commerce, sent two structural engineering experts to Kansas City on Tuesday at the city's request. And James Stratta, a noted California engineer who unraveled the mystery of a roof collapse here two years ago, was hired by the hotel owners — a division of Hallmark Cards, Inc. — to assist their own inquiry.

A spokesman for the architects who conceived and designed the walkways has refused to comment.

It was a difference that authori-

ties said would not necessarily have required approval from city building inspectors. The public works director, Myron Calkins, said the city routinely relies on the licensed engineers employed by the builders to make certain that most building code requirements are met. The original designs were submitted to the city in 1978. Building construction was completed two years later.

Tuesday's discovery was believed significant because of evidence at the scene that the suspension rods were apparently ripped from the beams that, because of the design changes prior to construction, were supporting not only the weight of the fourth-floor walkway but that of the 40-ton second-floor walkway below it as well.

Bolted Ends
The bolted ends of the rods ripped through the box beams that ran across the width of the top bridge under the 8-foot-wide walkway. Box beams are formed by two C-shaped steel beams welded together into a hollow rectangle with a weld seam top and bottom.

A spokesman for the architects who conceived and designed the walkways has refused to comment.

House Panel Adopts Measure to Increase U.S. Overseas Tax Exclusion Annually

By Robert C. Siner

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A House committee has agreed to annual increases in a previously adopted exclusion of overseas income after narrowly defeating a complete exemption from U.S. tax for those Americans living abroad more than 25 months.

The Ways and Means panel, in its final markup of an omnibus tax-cut bill, approved language that would increase the \$75,000 earned-income exclusion by \$5,000 yearly increments until it reached \$35,000 in 1986. A special deduction for excess housing costs adopted by the panel July 9, was

retained, as was the 11-of-12-month residency requirement. The provision would apply to income earned in 1982 and after.

The action followed two attempts by Rep. Bill Frenzel, a long-time proponent of reducing U.S. taxes on Americans abroad, to incorporate language more favorable to overseas taxpayers into the bill.

The Minnesota Republican first proposed that Americans residing abroad for 25 of 27 months be subject only to the taxes due in their countries of residence — in effect totally exempting their earned income from U.S. tax. The panel rejected this residency-based tax approach on a 19-16 vote.

Rep. Frenzel then proposed a \$35,000 exclusion in place of the \$75,000 previously approved by panel Rep. Harold Ford, Democrat of Tennessee, offered an amendment under which the increase to \$95,000 would come in four annual \$5,000 steps. The Ford amendment was approved 23-22, and the amended provision was adopted by voice vote.

It was estimated that the House provision would eliminate the U.S. tax liability of just over 90 percent of Americans working abroad.

The committee is expected to complete action on the entire tax-cut bill Thursday. It should go to the House floor by the end of next week.

Different Provision
There it will face a challenge from House conservatives in the form of an alternative bill being developed by Rep. Barber B. Connable, Republican of New York, and Rep. Kent R. Hance, Democrat of Texas, which embodies the administration's tax-cut proposals. These include a 33-month across-the-board cut in individual tax rates and accelerated depreciation write-offs for business.

The Ways and Means Committee bill aims most of its tax relief at individuals making less than \$50,000 a year, and the third year of its tax cut is contingent on improved economic performance. Tax relief for business is focused on reduced rates rather than on accelerated depreciation.

The administration proposals, adopted last month by the Senate

Finance Committee and now on the Senate floor, also include an exclusion of income earned overseas, although different than the one adopted by the House panel.

The Senate provision, drafted by Sen. John H. Chafee, a Rhode Island Republican, would exempt the first \$50,000 of earned income plus 50 percent of the next \$50,000 (a maximum exclusion of \$75,000 for those earning \$100,000 or more) from U.S. tax. In addition, housing costs above a base housing amount would also be excluded from tax.

There were reports on Capitol Hill that an attempt would be made to incorporate the Ways and Means panel language on the exclusion into the Conable-Hance bill.

Both House and Senate leaders have agreed to delay the traditional August recess until the tax-cut measure is passed. The Senate is expected to complete action before the end of July, but the speed of any House action depends on how much support the Conable-Hance bill can muster.

The House and Senate bills then must go to a congressional conference to resolve differences between them. If the bipartisan coalition of House conservatives can duplicate the tactics that were twice successful in the battle over the budget and rally enough conservative Democrats to substitute the Conable-Hance bill for the committee measure, the conference is likely to be short, as differences between the two bills will be minor.

Action on Tax Bill
WASHINGTON (WP) — The House Ways and Means Committee added a third year of individual tax cuts Tuesday to the Democratic tax bill.

The House panel's proposal would require that the third year of cuts, costing \$75.8 billion, be contingent on major improvements in the economy.

The change in the Democrats' bill, which called for only two years of tax cuts, was a token concession to Mr. Reagan, who has insisted on a three-year bill. Administration spokesmen, though, immediately attacked the House plan for requiring achievement of Republican economic goals using a Democratic tax bill.

The third year of tax cuts added to the Democratic bill would give the largest portion of benefits to persons earning \$30,000 a year or less.

The third year of cuts would go

Weinberger Expects Pentagon To Stay Within Reagan Budget

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has expressed confidence that the Pentagon can stay within President Reagan's budget thanks in part to declining inflation.

His optimism, expressed in an interview Tuesday with The Washington Post, contrasts with the pessimism of several other administration officials who are warning that Pentagon bills are piling up so high that Mr. Reagan's plan to balance the federal budget by fiscal 1984 is in jeopardy.

An internal Pentagon document, for example, warns that the cost overrun in the fiscal 1983 budget now being put together will be about \$6 billion, which would require a 9-percent increase over 1982, adjusted for inflation, rather than the planned 7-percent rise. Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci told The Post in a separate interview that the Pentagon's fiscal 1983 budget is running \$2 billion to \$10 billion above projections.

"We believe that we can acquire what is needed within the guidance that has been given," said Mr. Weinberger — referring to the 7-percent annual real growth — "provided inflation doesn't erode some of the existing programs. And we don't see that it is at this moment."

In discussing how much is enough for defense, Mr. Weinberger contended that the Pentagon could make good use of real growth of more than 7 percent. However, no formal request for more has been lodged. "We haven't said anything about needing more," he said. "We have pointed out that it is extremely important that we stay with that; that we not surge one year and starve the next; that we follow a steady, predictable path of growth in real strength."

In March, Mr. Weinberger predicted that to achieve real growth of 7 percent annually the Pentagon spending figures would have to be: fiscal 1982, \$212.2 billion; fiscal 1983, \$254.8 billion; fiscal 1984, \$289.2 billion; fiscal 1985, \$326.5 billion; fiscal 1986, \$367.5 billion. Those figures are total obligational authority, meaning all the money the Pentagon has in a given year for its programs. Not all of it is spent in one year, however. That five-year total comes to \$1.46 trillion, an average inflation rate of 7.5 percent from now through the same third quarter, and a deficit of \$22.9 billion or less in fiscal 1983.

Zimbabwe Appoints Black to High Court
Reuters

SALISBURY — Telford Georges, a native of Dominica in the Caribbean who was chief justice of Tanzania for six years, has been appointed the first black judge of Zimbabwe's highest court.

The government announced

Tuesday that Mr. Georges, 57, would take up his appointment to the four-man Appellate Division of the High Court, all-white since the days of minority rule in the former Rhodesia on Aug. 1. Mr. Georges came to Zimbabwe last December as a government adviser on judicial matters.

Separate Legislation

The two votes left the future of the minimum benefit uncertain. It appeared likely that efforts would be made to advance separate legislation preserving the provision in whole or in part, rather than trying to work through the huge conference between the legislative houses now attempting to resolve the budget.

Earlier this year in their separate budget resolutions, the Senate and House voted to abolish the minimum benefit, effective either Aug. 1 or next April. The resolution passed by the House on Tuesday favored retaining the minimum for all those who now receive it but to end it for all others.

The minimum benefit, currently \$122 a month, is paid to all Social Security contributors who work 40 quarters or more before retirement, even if their wages and work record normally would result in a smaller amount.

'Unearned' Benefit

The Reagan administration wants to abolish the minimum, both for those now receiving it and for all retirees in the future as part of its program to reduce Social Security costs. Officials estimate that dropping the minimum would save the government \$7 billion between 1982 and 1986.

The White House maintains, as did Republicans in both houses of Congress, that the minimum benefit is "unearned" because many of its recipients draw substantial benefits after having made relatively small contributions to the Social Security fund.

At a rally of senior citizens outside the Capitol, Rep. Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, called the House vote "the first indication that the administration is beginning to tuck its tail and run on Social Security."

In the Senate, the proposal to continue the minimum for those already receiving it took the form of an amendment to the pending tax-reduction bill. Three Democrats and an independent voted with the Republicans in opposing the measure, while four Republicans joined all other Democrats in supporting the amendment.

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Now...is that you on the left? Not bad. You can still shake a leg.

On Tuesday he derided West Germany's plan to buy natural gas from a pipeline leading from the Soviet Union.

"There wasn't anybody in the room," Mr. Weinberger said of a recent White House meeting on the pipeline. "Who thought it would be a fine thing for the Soviets to build a pipeline. All the discussion was on how to persuade the Europeans that this was not a very good thing for their interests or ours. I joined everybody else in the room in feeling that it would be very unfortunate thing for the West... for that pipeline to be built. A lot is going to depend on whether the German and French banks continue financing it."

Iran Warns of Measures Against Election Violence

Reuters

LONDON — The Iranian interior minister said Wednesday that some unidentified groups intend to disrupt Friday's presidential election and security precautions are being taken, Iranian state radio reported.

Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Mahdavi-Kani said voters can go to the polling booths with complete peace of mind, but they must be watchful and report any bomb incidents at once.

"Our enemies want a low turnout in the elections," the interior minister said. "The people should therefore actively participate, even though they may cast negative votes."

The election is being held to pick a successor to Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who was deposed as president by vote of the Majlis (parliament). In some provinces,

Zhivkova Was Victim Of Brain Hemorrhage

The Associated Press

SOFIA — Lyudmila Zhivkova, 38, the daughter of Bulgaria's president and Communist Party chief, died of a brain hemorrhage, followed by an irreversible disorder of the respiratory and circulatory systems, a medical bulletin said Wednesday.

The statement said that her health deteriorated recently as a result of overwork, and added that "measures taken for the recovery of her health" led

An Ottawa Scorecard

The communiqué issued by the leaders of seven industrial powers who just concluded their seventh economic summit meeting is anything but bland. It does not bury the substantial disagreements between the parties. Naturally, the document is written in diplomatics, which is to say that there is more between the lines than on them. But it doesn't take a terribly skilled reader to see who is scoring which points against whom.

Once you get by the platitudes about "great challenge," a "world of interdependence" and "common interests," the conflicts quickly appear in rather sharp relief. In the first section, for example, the debate over inflation and unemployment is a victory on points for the French, the Italians and the West Germans against the United States and Britain, both of which are trying to defeat unemployment by fighting inflation. It begins by noting that since last year's summit in Venice, the average inflation rate among the seven has dropped, and that "in many countries, unemployment has risen sharply and is still rising." The clincher, though, is the statement that "the fight to bring down inflation and reduce unemployment" must be "tackled at the same time." There are hedges in the communiqué, but by conceding that the fight against inflation is not absolutely synonymous with the battle against unemployment, the Reagan administration and Margaret Thatcher lose that round.

On interest rates, there was a standoff. The communiqué contains a balanced statement accommodating both the U.S. view that rates must remain high and the Europeans' view that their economies are being hurt by the high U.S. rates. The Europeans slipped in a reference to the need to control budgetary deficits, which the West Germans, especially, see as a defect of U.S. economic policy. That didn't hurt the Reagan administration, because the United States contends that it is doing more than enough in this area.

A little further down, the communiqué gets fuzzy on the question of relations with the Third World. If there are winners here they are Europe, Canada and Japan. The

United States accepted the principle of "global negotiations," but buried it in pillows of language. The phrase in question reads as follows: "We are ready to participate in preparations for a mutually acceptable process of global negotiations in circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress." If one were to italicize the qualifiers in that sentence there would be little left but pronouns and prepositions. Nevertheless — even taking into account the symbolic U.S. triumph of having the first letters of "global" and "negotiations" set in lower-case type — the United States loses that round by a split decision.

It is worth passing note that the communiqué reflected general agreement on the development of atomic power. "We intend in each of our countries to encourage greater public acceptance of nuclear energy, and to respond to public concerns about safety, health, nuclear waste management and non-proliferation," the statement said.

The best U.S. round by far was on East-West trade. Here the communiqué simply stated the U.S. position that trade with the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies should be closely linked to political and security considerations. The U.S. victory was tarnished, though, by a French spokesman who said that if the United States tried to reduce the transfer of technology to the Soviet Union, France would raise questions about U.S. grain sales.

The seven agreed to meet again next year and announced that they would set up new mechanisms for consultation between meetings. President Reagan said, "We will probably consult more with our partners. I don't think we've consulted as much as we should have." Next year's host country will be France. The site will be Nice and the participating countries will be the same. Aside from that, little is certain — except that the first course on the dinner for the heads of government will not be beaver-tail soup, as it was this year in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Genuine Nationalisms

By delaying the delivery of a few more F-16s, President Reagan is either telling Prime Minister Begin that he does not want American planes raining death on downtown Beirut or he is telling him nothing. Yet the president does not say what he means, because he is reluctant to make American military aid contingent on Israeli conduct and because he recognizes that in a 33-year cycle of violence between Israelis and Palestinians, there have been outrages on both sides.

Every death in this contest is excessive. As Reagan has discovered, it is hard to define ethical limits in policies of vengeance. But the Israeli air attack that took at least 300 lives in Lebanon's capital was a particularly brutal escalation, ordered as much for political as military effect. The president struggles to say that it was neither proud nor wise use of Israel's massive superiority. Much as Americans are committed to Israel's defense and preparedness, they resent indiscriminate use of that power.

Americans understand that Israelis do not want to hide their children in shelters against rockets in the night. Neither do the people of Beirut want to be bombed because of their proximity to some Palestinian offices whose address they did not choose. The question cannot be whose civilians suffer more, or whose attack is the more just. The question is how to end this awful battle. And for Americans who underwrite Israel's military might, the question is whether Israel is devoting its strength to policies that give promise of ending it.

If there were an effective Lebanese government, it would surely be held accountable for Palestinian attacks against Israel from its territory. But there is no Lebanon to speak of, and Israel's containment of the Palestinians has depended on de facto arrangements with Lebanese Christians and Syria. When Israel also began to arm Christians against the Syrians, it contributed to a further collapse of order, whence the conflicts of recent months.

As the United States, Saudi Arabia and others set out to arrange a new truce, Israel

decided with one hand to cooperate and with the other to strike relentlessly at Palestinian enclaves. If it thought the raids would make its case for new guarantees, it has overplayed the hand. If it meant to frustrate a new deal, it is once again trading a short-term gain for long-term instability.

Israel is not to blame for the chaos in Lebanon. But Lebanon will not again be a safe neighbor for Israel until the Palestinian issue is finally confronted. The Palestinians can be driven from Jordan to Lebanon, as they were in 1970, or on to some new place not their own. But they will bear with them a genuine nationalism that cannot be bombed out of existence. Nor can they be safely incorporated into Israel, as Prime Minister Begin aims to do in the West Bank.

A policy that denies the Palestinian Arabs a place in the Palestine sun is just as doomed as the Arab policy of denying Israel. And an America tied to Begin's dream of a Greater Israel will always be mortgaged to his military imperatives.

It would have been unseemly, after the Beirut attack, for the United States to send more fighter-bombers to Israel. But these are propaganda games of the moment; the Israelis do not fear for their future deliveries, and the Arabs know these will be made in time. What Reagan needs now is a definition of American objectives in the Middle East, including a homeland for the Palestinians, if in return they not only recognize Israel but help arrange for its security.

Such a definition would at least make it possible to judge whether Israelis and Arabs, in their separate ways, help or disrupt the American quest for stability. It would instruct Americans in how to use their diplomatic weight and military aid to achieve enduring objectives.

Begin's aims are clear and he is not afraid to promote them by force. Reagan's ends, and means, ought to be different. If he wants to do more than wag F-16s in frustration, it is time he said so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The News From Tehran

Iran's clerical rulers recently expelled Western reporters, charging that the press sought to discredit their regime. But what could be more defamatory than the official news reports that Iran disseminates every day?

More than 200 Iranians have been shot since the ouster of President Bani-Sadr a month ago. By their scale and scope, the killings reveal what the mullahs most wish to conceal: the magnitude of their opposition.

For the moment, Iran's clerical zealots

may remain pre-eminent. They rebounded from the fearful terrorist bombing that killed 72 of their number, including Ayatollah Beheshti, their party leader and Iran's chief justice. They have mobilized Islamic militias and secret police deadlier than the shah's Savak. And on Friday, Iranian voters will dutifully ratify their choice for president. But the weakness of this cruel regime is scarcely a secret. It is advertised daily in the death lists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago July 23, 1906

NEW YORK — A letter to the Herald defends Mr. Stanford White, the architect, who was recently murdered by Mr. Henry Thaw. It says: "New York has lost one of her greatest geniuses, and New York City and all lovers of the beautiful in art should pay tribute to this man who, in the silence of death, cannot defend his own good name. Shame upon the city! Shame upon the yellow journals! No greater monument could a man have to his genius and industry than the work conceived by his brain and hands, yet these monuments — the Washington Arch, the Madison Square Garden, the great Boston Library — seem to stand today with bowed heads in silent rebuke at the gossip of a too fickle public."

Fifty Years Ago July 23, 1931

LONDON — The London conference will wind up tomorrow with a series of formal recommendations that, according to general opinion here, will register little if any real advance in the process of financial rehabilitation of Germany. Firstly, it is recommended that the \$100 million international credit to the Reichsbank, which fell due July 16, should be renewed for another 90 days. Secondly, action should be taken through a consortium of central and other banks to prevent further withdrawal of existing short-term credits from Germany. Thirdly, a committee of the International Bank should be established to investigate further the present financial situation in Germany.



Building on Kania's Congress

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — In the worst of his nightmares, Stalin could not have suspected that it would be in his Palace of Culture, his gift to the people of Warsaw, the monument to Socialist ugliness that long bore his name, that the most anti-Stalinist meeting of a ruling Communist Party would take place.

But it was so, and it signaled the end of an era and the beginning of another. For the first time a Communist Party has agreed to adapt to the reality of a changing, pluralist society, instead of trying as always before, from Stalin to Leonid Brezhnev, to force a society to adapt to the tenets of the party.

The Polish party chief, Stanislaw Kania, the 15 members of the Politburo and the 200 members of the Central Committee were elected by a mere majority of the delegates to the 9th Extraordinary Polish Communist Party Congress. But for the first time at a Communist meeting the leaders were elected democratically, by secret ballot and in competition with other candidates.

Impressive Victory

Thus, Mr. Kania was unquestionably strengthened by the congress proceedings. His election, along with that unprecedented democratic renewal of the Central Committee (182 new members and only 18 re-elected), confirms the general approval of the centrist policies he has chosen, that is, a mixture of anachronistic Communist rhetoric and the hard-nosed political pragmatism that has become a must in today's Poland.

Mr. Brezhnev after the elimination of Khrushchev in 1964 — was due to an inevitable compromise based on the lack of a valid alternative. But it remains an impressive victory for this 54-year-old apparatchik who lacks charisma and who only a year ago was still head of the police and unknown to most Poles.

In less than a year he has acquired the

status of a statesman. And for the first time since the Prague Spring, a ruling Communist Party is seriously trying to win the trust of the population, to launch authentic reforms and to risk putting on a human face.

The difference with 1968 is great, however: While the congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was not held because of the Soviet-led invasion, the Polish party's attempt to cure its condition — "the sick man of Socialism" and become "a party above suspicion" succeeded, as delegates from the other Eastern countries watched unbelievingly.

Ousting the Hard-Liners

Although the elections in Warsaw may have been ambiguous and contradictory, they indicated a clear desire of the rank and file to get rid of the men of the past — whether hard- or soft-liners — because those men participated in an era of Communism that is over. The Poles have thus shown that there is a way to get rid of the past other than with bloody purges, and that a party can practice internal democracy without committing suicide.

Mr. Kania is now at the head of a fairly homogeneous team and is practically rid of the past thanks to the ouster, at the insistence of the rank and file, of Edward Gierek, the former party chief, and seven of his closest aides. Mr. Kania is also rid of a large number of party stalwarts who were doing their best to put a brake on reforms, and of hard-liners who were calling for a return to past methods.

These obstacles have been removed along his path toward helping Poland pull itself up by its bootstraps. He no longer has to fear the palace intrigues and rebellions that he has had to overcome since September of last year.

Although he is still in an uncomfortable position between the impatience of the Polish population and the threat of Soviet intervention, Mr. Kania has been given means to fulfill his political goals, if he has any. For this congress, although

a historic occasion and an extraordinary one, solved nothing. The party has been reawakened, but it has not yet embarked on a coherent program of reforms of an outmoded state in an outmoded nation.

Mr. Kania, who was elected to his post 37 years to the day after the proclamation of a Communist regime in Poland by the Red Army, is the first Communist leader who can claim to have been elected democratically, and who can count — until further notice, and on the basis of reciprocity — on the support of millions of workers in Solidarity, the independent union. He can also rely on a temporary truce from Moscow — or so Mr. Brezhnev's formal but rapid telegram of congratulations indicated.

The party chief has an opportunity to demonstrate that Communists have the ability to save Poland from its domestic crisis and from foreign intervention. He now has the means to achieve necessary reforms and turn back the tide of failure — so long as he does it openly, maintains contact with the population, and, as a worker-delegate declared, "ceases to strangle the nation while asking us to applaud" and puts an end to the "protection of megalomaniacs." (This was a reference to the trip by Mr. Gierek to the United States a few years ago, which is reported to have cost as much as one by the shah of Iran.)

A Break With the Past

According to Zofia Grzyb, the only woman in the Politburo and a member of Solidarity, "We do not want the guillotine, we want justice."

In other words: Whatever may eventually come of the congress, its goals were to break with the past, to set up rules of conduct for the present and to decide on a direction for the future. This clouded future is what a Polish writer once called "the impossible dream that has always been within us" and that history may one day call the revolution.

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About an Argument In Fancy Raiments

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — George Ball, a witty man whose thought I suspect is often governed by the mischievous delight he takes in overstatement, has written what one might term the militant Establishment's official opposition to Reagan's foreign policy. It is a single sentence.

"Once again we hear" means, in the long form, "Would you believe it, here we are, A.D. 1981, and we are made to listen to something over 10 should have outgrown." Following this, the rhetorician will give you an exaggerated version as possible of the position he is talking about. To wit, we are once again hearing the "passionate charge" — a "passionate" charge is one you can safely disregard, unless it is made by Jacobo Timerman — that the Soviet Union is the Antichrist threatening civilization with a pernicious doctrine.

To Philip Sober

Mr. Ball has now come out of the closet. Eventually the rhetoric had to evolve into a declarative sentence.

Now even the most informal student of rhetoric, from these two sentences alone, can deduce practically the whole of the forthcoming message. It is said by students of communication that 95 percent of the signals we exchange are non-verbal. They are done by arm motion, facial expressions and inflection. "That's a great idea!" can be pronounced in ways different enough to describe a proposal to attend a concert featuring Alicia de Larrocha or a proposal to launch World War III.

Well, but does the Soviet Union "threaten" civilization? This requires that we agree basically on what civilization is. If we appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, as the old English expression goes, we could probably wrest from Mr. Ball the admission that the elimination of free speech and freedom of conscience, the totalitarianization of culture and the subordination of the individual to ideological ends is a threat to civilization.

Well, but does the Soviet Union "threaten" civilization? This requires that we agree basically on what civilization is. If we appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, as the old English expression goes, we could probably wrest from Mr. Ball the admission that the elimination of free speech and freedom of conscience, the totalitarianization of culture and the subordination of the individual to ideological ends is a threat to civilization. If we get him in an unexcited mood, he would concede that such doctrines as are practiced in the Soviet Union are indeed "pernicious."

Indeed, although George Ball thinks it ridiculous to refer to the Soviet Union as a "Communist" nation since it is merely a reconstitution of the old czarist nationalisms dressed in fancy Marxist raiments, like Little Red Riding Hood's wolf, he nevertheless admits that it is capable of exercising an "atavistic claustrophobia" and launching a full-scale nuclear war — if we provoke it by, e.g., selling arms to China or deploying missiles in Europe. What then should we do? I mean, besides impeaching John Foster Dulles? George Ball is too busy to tell us. He has all those fireworks to light. Whee!

Letters

Arms Control, Please

Leslie Gelb's analysis (IHT, July 16) of Secretary of State Haig's foreign policy speech comments: "While many Europeans tend to see arms control as an inducement for good Soviet behavior, Mr. Haig and his colleagues still regard it as a reward after the fact."

May I suggest that most Europeans, and not a few Americans, consider arms control as desirable in itself? To shackle negotiations to the (highly unlikely) prospect of Western approval of Soviet behavior is simply to resign ourselves to an indefinite arms race, until bankruptcy or annihilation terminates it.

Dr. NICHOLAS PALMER

Riot Experts, Continued

In a New York Times editorial entitled "The Riot Experts" (IHT, July 15), Gov. Hugh Carey of New York was taken to task — and rightly so — for trying to know the cause of "social upheaval" such as that presently occurring in Britain. As the Times writer properly noted, "How does he know what causes riots? No one really knows."

Two days later I noticed on the front page, a news article by Steven Ratner of The New York Times referring to "police methods that produced renewed violence" in Brixton. How does he know what caused riots? I suggest that Mr. Ratner immediately contact his editors in New York, who, like the rest of us, might like to know the basis for this recent discovery. Reporters, like governors and everyone else, are entitled to their pet sociological theories, but not in the guise of news.

ROBERT RUGGERI

Two Standards on Iran?

As a liberal-minded Iranian patriot, I cannot but feel sad about President Bani-Sadr. That he tried to resist the mullahs' gangster-style stranglehold on the people of Iran deserves admiration. But since his recent confrontation with Khomeini, his elimination was a foregone conclusion.

What is astonishing is that the shah, during his reign, was a constant target of Amnesty International for his oppressive system of government, but the scourge of the mullahs goes unheeded. Many of us now wonder what perfidious schemes were behind the fall of the shah. No doubt history will tell.

AMIR MAHMOUDI

By Mike Dunn believes (IHT, July 9), cable television "will boast 35 million to 40 million subscribers." At the rate things are going, I should be more inclined to believe the means of communication will be smoke signals.

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Arms Control: Sorting It Out

By Stephen Klaudman

PARIS — The arms control debate, on whose outcome the world's survival might depend, has become so technical and so polarized that there is no promising political



THEY SURVIVED — Two Vietnamese refugee children, one carried by a U.S. Navy crewman, arrived at Subic Bay in the Philippines after being among 29 boat people picked up by the American frigate Fanning about 300 miles (480 kilometers) east of Ho Chi Minh City. Survivors said that 57 of their fellow passengers died at sea before the rescue.

Lisbon Premier Reported To Plan Cabinet Shuffle

LISBON — Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão of Portugal will shuffle his Cabinet later this summer, according to sources in his Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Pinto Balsemão promised the changes Tuesday to party hard-liners to avoid the threatened resignation of Social Affairs Minister Carlos Maccio, the sources said.

One of the main features of the new ministerial team will be a powerful inner Cabinet to try to give the ruling center-right coalition a strong collective leadership, they said.

Growing Squabbles

The ruling alliance of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Monarchs has suffered a leadership crisis since the death of Premier Francisco Sá Carneiro in an air crash in December.

His successor, Mr. Pinto Balsemão, has presided over a worsening economic situation and growing squabbles within the ruling coalition, which have prevented the government from fulfilling its program.

A planned major revision of Portugal's Marxist-oriented constitution is behind schedule, and the government has been forced to abandon plans for moderate economic growth and to introduce unpopular austerity measures.

The austerity package, announced last week, has provoked sharp criticism from both employers and unions. The moderate

Protestant Militants Tense at Each Death In Ulster Prison Fast

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

BELFAST — In a grimy red-brick building on East Belfast's Newtonards Road, the militant Protestants of the Ulster Defense Association await the death of each Roman Catholic hunger striker in a silent and fearful mood.

"Each death inflames each death creates new dangers," said Andrew Tyrie, the 41-year-old chairman of the organization, the military force of hard-line Protestants. "The tensions escalate with each death. You have two communities looking fearfully at each other."

Predicts Counterattack

Like other Protestants and some Roman Catholics in Ulster, Mr. Tyrie says he fears that the hunger strike by Irish Republican Army supporters has created a new wave of sympathy for the IRA in Catholic areas, as well as fierce anger toward the British. Six hunger strikers have died since early May and others are believed to be close to death.

Mr. Tyrie predicts that the IRA will step up its "terror" campaign, thereby "forcing" the relatively quiescent Protestant defense group to counterattack.

"The Protestant community is waiting for them," said Mr. Tyrie, a former machinist from East Belfast who heads the "Army of the Prods" or Protestants — a working-class paramilitary organization that is, in many ways, the counterpart of the IRA.

Mr. Tyrie said that the Ulster Defense Association has 15,000 members and is able to virtually shut down the province, as it had in the past, by calling out the Protestant work force. A general strike in the early 1970s shattered British efforts aimed at resolving the Ulster crisis.

What the Protestant group fears is that Britain will become weary of the Northern Ireland problem and, under pressure from the IRA, negotiate to unite Ulster with the Irish Republic to the south. Northern Ireland is two-thirds Protestant while the Irish Republic is 95 percent Catholic.

Politicians in Dublin and London insist that the border will remain intact so long as most Protestants want it that way, but militant Protestants remain fearful of a compromise with the Catholic minority in Ulster.

Mr. Tyrie said his organization seeks "a situation where the two

communities can once and for all live together." In recent weeks, the Ulster Defense Association has come up with a plan for an independent Ulster, Mr. Tyrie said.

"We want to break the link with the United Kingdom," he said. "We want a completely democratic system with equal opportunity for everyone."

Such a move would probably meet strong opposition from a Catholic minority that can be easily defeated in an election, Mr. Tyrie insisted, however, that there was a reservoir of support for the independence idea among Catholics in a silent and fearful mood.

"When loyalists have a problem, each death creates new dangers," said Andrew Tyrie, the 41-year-old chairman of the organization, the military force of hard-line Protestants. "The tensions escalate with each death. You have two communities looking fearfully at each other."

Although Mr. Tyrie's seemingly moderate tone has surprised some Catholics, his organization remains highly feared within Catholic areas. Mr. Tyrie said that the Ulster Defense Association could muster as many as 100,000 men.

Request Reportedly Refused

BELFAST (UPI) — Irish Premier Garret Fitzgerald refused a request by IRA hunger striker Kevin Doherty — or Protestants — a working-class paramilitary organization that is, in many ways, the counterpart of the IRA.

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Theater in Poland

By Nina Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Roman Polanski returned to Poland recently to direct and co-star in a production of Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus." It seemed a straightforward artistic proposition, but he found himself in a controversy that shows that the political convulsions in Poland are affecting its cultural life.

Polanski, who began his acting career in Poland at age 14, returned to the stage in the role of Mozart. The part of the older composer, Antonio Salieri, was played by one of Poland's leading actors and directors, Tadeusz Lomnicki, whose repertory company filled the other parts.

Lomnicki's theater, in the traditionally working-class district of Wola, was the former cultural center of the Kasprzak textile factory, which used it as a movie house.

Six years ago district officials offered the theater to Lomnicki, a member of the Central Committee. Now the chapter of the Solidarity trade union at the Kasprzak factory has demanded that the building be returned to the workers. Negotiations had just begun when Polanski arrived to direct "Amadeus."

The play ran for 13 performances to standing-room-only crowds at the Na Woli Theater. Polanski, who has acted in movies as well as producing and directing them, was warmly received by Warsaw critics and audiences. He blew kisses to the audience and dropped to his knees to kiss the hand of Lomnicki, whose Salieri was critically acclaimed and compared favorably by foreign journalists and diplomats with Paul Scofield's performance in London.

About a year ago he approached Lomnicki with the proposition that the latter play Salieri. It was Lomnicki who suggested that the director take the part of Mozart.

Polanski's Mozart was a child of genius, but a charming, naughty child struggling against the constraints and hypocrisy of his surroundings. He downplayed the shrieks, giggles and salacious behavior called for in the script, emphasizing the rebellion and

well on closing night she read a poem of farewells. Cast members were so captivated by Polanski that they agreed to several round-the-clock rehearsals, stopping only for dinner and continuing until 6 in the morning.

"Animated by Desire"

"He is a man who is animated by desire, like a child," Lomnicki said. "Not for a moment does he forget what he wants. He has a perfect pitch for what rings true. He liberates inner freedom in his actors, but at the same time he frames them. There is a simultaneous freedom and control. I've never experienced it before. He also concentrates on a problem until he solves it. It is strange, because he is internally chaotic, but in this way he is totally disciplined, both as director and actor."

Salieri says of Mozart that prodigies become stale with time, but this is not true of Polanski. He is still fresh. It is hard to withstand all the ideas he is always bringing in. Sometimes he kept the audience waiting to enter the theater because he had a new idea."

Polanski said he had been thinking of doing a play in Poland for a long time. He bought the rights to "Amadeus" himself, as paying hard currency for foreign rights has become a serious problem for Poles. Polanski was paid a standard salary in Polish zlotys.

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Polanski's Mozart was a child of genius, but a charming, naughty child struggling against the constraints and hypocrisy of his surroundings. He downplayed the shrieks, giggles and salacious behavior called for in the script, emphasizing the rebellion and

naivete. Thus Salieri's intrigues against this helpless innocent became all the more tragic.

After a short break, the play reopened with a young actor in the title role. But at the moment the fate of the production hangs on the decision of the workers in the Kasprzak factory.

"This is a complicated problem, but also a great shame," Polanski said. Lomnicki, he added, "has built a great theater, and they want to turn it into a recreation hall. They hold it against him that he is a member of the Central Committee. He is, but he is still a great actor."

Lomnicki is a Central Committeeman for eight years and a member of the Communist Party for 30, had a dialectical explanation:

"The grievances are too profound. They feel it was taken away from them without really asking them — they were never offered a substitute. This is a question of principles."

"We are only a very small casualty of a mass movement — a kind of revolution. Sometimes unfortunate positions are taken that appear wrong at the time but that may have within them the seeds of a new birth. The movement that is causing the takeover of the theater may also produce a new law to reduce censorship. That will mean that we will have better plays written in Poland, and, ultimately, that will bring a stronger theater than we have now."

The conflict is not an isolated incident. In other theaters around Poland different disputes point to the same trend: The democratization and leveling of society being wrought from the bottom up by Poland's workers have cultural repercussions that are not always in the immediate interests of higher art.

Pop Music

Bongoist Martin St. Pierre: Tapping Is His Tic

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Martin St. Pierre, an Argentine percussionist who plays a mixture of Latin American, African, Indian and jazz elements on the bongos, a Cuban instrument, considers himself a human

accompanied himself constantly like other people blink or scratch themselves. "When I was 6, I was already banging on cassettes, frying pans, glasses with different levels of water in them — anything to make rhythm. I was a noisy child. Everyone was always telling me to keep quiet."

He grew up on the pampas

"I'm a cowboy," he said with pride

of Buenos Aires, and left the country "for the same reason Gato Barbieri, Lalo Schifrin and Astor Piazzolla left. It's impossible to grow past a certain point

as a musician in Argentina."

He traveled to Brazil, Spain, Italy and Africa studying ethnic drums and rhythms. "African sorcerers used to put people in trances and states of ecstasy with drums. The African percussion tradition is still very much alive in Brazil, where it mixed with the Indian tradition to give birth to a new culture. In Chile, it was the women who played drums; they thought rhythm could heal the sick. I am like a musical anthropologist tracing modern percussion back through the ages. Most of it goes back to Africa."

He was once invited to play in Senegal. "It was like an examination. How would these people react to hearing their African heritage reflected through white culture? It was a perfect communication."

For me, it was a return to roots. Here in Paris a lot of my public is African; I play often at the Théâtre Noir. And once after a concert in the Café de la Gare, an Arab woman came to me and said:

"You know, it's amazing; you, an Argentine, brought me back to my Algerian village playing in Paris."

In these days of rock bands with their truckloads of guitars, keyboards, amplifiers, speakers, spotlights and cymbals, it is refreshing

The drum "is me, I am it."

Etiquette

Protocol Book

Hot Seller for

Japan Ministry

By Shiro Yoncyarna
United Press International

TOKYO — Bordeaux red at the dinner table is a safe bet for roasted meat . . . but avoid discussing religions and politics. Of course, you may chat about weather and dogs.

Sound familiar? Those lines are not from Emily Post or Amy Vanderbilt but from a small, hot-selling book compiled by the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

"We thought it would be very popular," said Saya Nishida, the ministry's chief of protocol, "but we didn't expect such a big reaction from so many circles."

"Twelve Chapters on Protocol: A Protocol Handbook" was an unusual undertaking for Nishida's division, which normally arranges state visits and looks after the diplomatic corps in Tokyo.

Since the guide hit Tokyo's bookstores in April, 11,000 copies have been sold, chiefly to governmental agencies, provincial governments, hotels, trading companies and overseas branch offices of Japanese enterprises.

"Twelve Chapters on Protocol," which sells for 600 yen (about \$2.60), is packed with charts, diagrams and examples of what to do at official ceremonies, written and drawn by protocol officers.

Speeches, Flags

The book features speeches made by Emperor Hirohito and Queen Elizabeth II at court banquets, and examples of ideal selections of French wine. It devotes considerable space to national flags, decorations and dress, about which the protocol division has received many inquiries.

The experts at the Foreign Ministry note: "It is customary to use French wine at a formal banquet. Italian, German, Portuguese and Spanish wines have yet to make it to the aristocratic world of wines."

But using other wines is not a breach of etiquette "so long as they are from good brands."

"We sell at least 10 copies a day," reported Masaki Shimomura, deputy manager of the Government Publications Service Center.

"Provincial governments buy it because they are not accustomed to entertaining foreigners and trading company employees buy it to win more overseas contracts by rendering proper service to potential customers."

The handbook tells its readers to remember these basic rules: Be conscious of rank; put ladies on the right; always reciprocate; and keep in mind local customs.

2-Man Apocalypse Then and Now

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the wake of "Billy Bishop" comes another two-man recreation of a war, this time not Canadians in World War I but Americans in Vietnam, as seen by Amin Gray, who served as a medic there and has written "How I Got That Story," now at the Hampstead Theatre.

Essentially what we have here is "Apocalypse Now and Then," a sketchy evocation of an appalling event, achieved on stage by setting up an initially eager young war reporter (Robert Lindsay) against a vast gallery of characters ranging from a dragon-queen president to an ultimately limbless American photographer still determined either to get shot or get the award-winning shot; all are played by Ron Cook.

A vastly inventive production by Nancy Duguid on a bare wooden stage allows Lindsay and Cook to play out a series of ever more awful war games until eventually Lindsay becomes Vietnamese and the play degenerates into a series of fighting sketches linked by the simoun reporter who ends up supplying copy for a Robert Redford movie, albeit less than eagerly. But along the way there are some chilling good jokes; if it's a Viet vandue you're after, here it is.

For those of us who had not fully understood that the six Mitford sisters were in fact a sextet of chorus girls made good, the new Sheridan-Caryl Brahms musical "The Mitford Girls," at the Chichester Festival Theatre, may come as something of a surprise. It is much like being hit over the head for several hours with bound volumes of The Tailor for 1920-40: You emerge dazed, nostalgic, but not a lot the wiser.

The idea seems in essence to have been a good one: It's hard to think of a better way into the between-wars world than the gates leading to assorted Mitford lodgings. Thanks to a television series and a huge number of biographies and auto-biographies, everyone must have at least a vague idea of the members of this eccentric sorority.

There was the dotty father and the placid mother and then, among the sisters, the one who fell for Hitler, the one who invented "non-U," the one who went to the United States, the one who married a duke, the one who married Mosley and the one everybody forgets (Pamela). The trouble is that, if that's all you know about them before going into the theater, that's all you know about them when you come out.

Into a 24-hour show the authors have decided to cram an enchanting period-pastiche score by Peter

Greenwell; eight additional songs by the likes of Noel Coward and Kurt; six stage biographies; and assorted high-society sidelights. That works out at roughly 10 minutes per stage life, or it would if the first 15 minutes were not spent in telling us which Mitford is which. Accordingly we are down to about eight minutes per life, whereas Unity's alone demands at least three hours and then you'd probably not get as far as her post-Wagnerian suicide.

So this cannot hope, and perhaps indeed was never intended, to be stage biography. Instead it's a kind of cabaret through which assorted Mitfords flip interchangeably: The only two I knew were Nancy and Jessica, and it is not the fault of Patricia Hodge or Liz Robertson that, for all the similarities they achieve in looks, voice or character, they might as well have been playing Hedy Lamarr and Mamie Eisenhower.

But once you give real names to the inhabitants of Robin Fraser Pyle's baroque '30s costumes, minds are apt to wander toward reality, which is at the point at which this whole white-piano, sweep-staircase edifice comes crashing to the ground. For, while it is perfectly acceptable to have an anonymous torch singer in a lot of period satin crooning "I'll fall in love with his funny face across the Ritz," it becomes somehow rather less tasteful when you realize that the face she's about to fall in love with is that of the leader of the British Union of Fascists.

The Wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer

Pomp and Circumstance Captivate Britain Despite Problems in the Kingdom

By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Barbara Cartland, the romantic novelist, isn't coming, even though she is the bride's stepgrandmother. She says she doesn't want to distract public attention. The Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Northern Ireland Protestant clergyman and politician, isn't coming because Cardinal Basil Hume is to deliver a prayer. President Reagan isn't coming, partly because of security problems, but his wife is.

Almost everyone else who received one of the 2,500 gold, black and white invitations (beginning with the words "The Lord Chamberlain is commanded by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to invite . . .") will be in their places in St. Paul's Cathedral at 11 a.m. on Wednesday for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Despite the continuing economic slump, despite weeks of almost unbroken gray skies, despite the recent rioting, looting and arson in the kingdom, Britain is all agog as final preparations are made for the grand ceremony.

Every day the newspapers are full of some bit of trivia concerning the 20-year-old bride-to-be: a member of an aristocratic family who has known royalty since childhood — or the 32-year-old Prince of Wales. Already this week, British readers have been regaled with the news that 500 million people in 50 countries are expected to watch the spectacle on television, that Lady Diana wore "figure-hugging yellow dungarees" to watch her fiance play polo and that a Baptist minister has advised the couple to "take time to make love."

No Change in Plans

The riots have increased police concern about protecting the royal family as they drive in open carriages (weather permitting) the 1½ miles from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral and back. The tension in Northern Ireland is another worry. But a palace spokesman said stoutly that no thought had been given to changing plans.

"The queen would never permit anything that demonstrated fear, even if fear existed," said a source close to the royal family.

The Most Rev. Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, who will officiate at the service, said that he thought the wedding might help to calm the social unrest. Speaking at a news conference, the archbishop said, "I think that it could be a healing element."

Inevitably, there are those who refuse to get into the spirit of the thing. Socialist Challenge, a leftist group, has reported a brisk response to its Escape the Royal Wedding outing — a day trip by bus and ferry to the French channel port of Boulogne for \$20 a head.

Thousands of people are involved in the wedding, directly or indirectly, and for them these last days will be a time of feverish activity. The dozen St. Paul's bellringers are practicing for their assignment: a short peal of 30 minutes before the ceremony and a long peal of 3 hours and 50 minutes afterward.

The pastry chefs of the Royal Naval School of Cookery are completing the 200-pound, five-tiered cake, a traditional English fruitcake laced with rum. The designers of the wedding gown, David and Elizabeth Emanuel, are struggling to keep their creation a secret. Mrs. Emanuel confided that "we want her to look magical."

English Worms

For Britain, the wedding is a priceless opportunity for self-promotion. It is emphasized by official spokesmen that all the music for the service is British, that the wedding dress was made from silk produced by worms at the Lullingstone farm in Dorset and that the ring was made from a lump of Welsh gold.

The four Oldenberg Grays who will pull the 1902 State Postillion Landau bearing the bride and the bridegroom back to Buckingham Palace — Sydney and Cardiff in front, Rio and Sandgate behind — have been taking "music lessons." Arthur Showell, the head coachman, explained, to a reporter, "Any fool can make the horses go forward; the great thing is getting them to stand still when the Household Cavalry goes clattering by."

A procession of four carriages, with mounted escorts, will proceed from the palace to St. Paul's, and a fifth coach bearing the bride and her father, Earl Spencer, will set out from Clarence House, the residence of the queen mother. All will travel down the Mall, which is permanently paved in red as a symbol of its connection with the monarchy, through Trafalgar Square, down the Strand, onto Fleet Street, the home of British newspapers, and up Ludgate Hill to the cathedral.

En route, they will pass reminders of the days when royal romances were not nearly so discreet as Prince Charles' and Lady Diana's. Marlborough House, where another Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, dallied with his mistress, Lily Langtry, and 79 Pall Mall, a gift from Charles II to his mistress, Nell Gwyn. The procession will also pass Charing Cross, which is so called because of the marker set up there in memory of Eleanor of Aquitaine, the *cherie reine*, or dear queen, by her grieving husband, Henry II.

The cathedral will be filled with distinguished guests from Britain and abroad, including representatives of the other nine reigning European royal families. Princess Grace of Monaco will be here, as will King Baudouin of the Belgians, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and members of the Scandinavian houses. Because Lady Diana's parents are divorced,

Huge TV Audience

The Associated Press

LONDON — TV executives expect the royal wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer to blitz world ratings. "It will be the biggest TV audience ever," says Derek Golesworthy, head of international programming for British Telecom. "I think it's going to go above 750 million viewers."

Golesworthy's crew is sending the pictures to 100 television companies in 50 countries — from Dubai on the Gulf to Korea in Asia to the Dutch Antilles off the coast of South America.

The British Broadcasting Corp. will use 60 cameras and spend \$935,000 for its 34 hours of live coverage. The three major American commercial networks, public television and the Cable News Network plan live, early-morning coverage of the ceremonies, a before-breakfast event in the United States.

the seating arrangements proved something of a problem. Her mother's husband, Peter Shand Kydd, and her father's wife, Countess Spencer, have been placed near the rear of the cathedral, well away from the royal family and Earl Spencer.

Mrs. Shand Kydd said that her husband, who owns farms in the Scottish highlands and Australia, "believes that as stepfather he should be neither seen nor heard."

In the weeks leading up to the wedding, Britain has been drenched in kitsch as manufacturers rush to turn out souvenirs, many of them blithely ignoring the Lord Chamberlain's pleas for good taste. There are 42 designs of commemorative mugs, and one mail-order firm is offering more than 200 items, ranging from pin cushions to table lighters to a jigsaw puzzle of the parade route to a special brick to throw at the family television set if the coverage gets too boring.

The tourist boom that was expected to accompany the wedding has not materialized. Business is off from last year. Dev Arnand, an executive of one of London's largest hotel booking agencies, said that reservations for the week of the wedding were running at about 80 percent of capacity — "Good business, but it still means that it will not be difficult to obtain a room."

For those with property along the route of the procession, however, the wedding is proving a bonanza. Hard-pressed British Rail is selling viewing positions on its bridge at the foot of Fleet Street for \$300 apiece, and a fully furnished apartment near St. Paul's, complete with roof terrace and sauna, is available for wedding week at only \$8,500.

The Royal Couple: Determination and Poise

Prince Charles

United Press International

THERE is a mental photograph many Britons cherish as though it were a family heirloom. A small, somewhat chubby boy is finishing fast behind in a school sprint but his teeth are clenched, his chin set and he is driving himself as fast as his little legs will push him in hopeless pursuit of the winners.

On that long-ago day great waves of sympathy surged out from British parents toward the boy on the television screen, even though he was by far the most favored among them. Little boys are little boys, and it was hard to attach him at that moment to the great tides and rich estates of his position as Prince Charles, heir to the throne.

Queen Elizabeth II comforted her son but in retrospect he really won more than he lost that day. The race showed the one quality — determination — that above all has made him the success he has been as the good right arm of his mother. It may have been overlooked because there were other things to marvel at at the time — an heir to the throne not only at a school with other children for the first time but actually competing against them in fair and open competition.

Prince Charles' father, Prince Philip, once said it was too much to expect royalty to excel at anything, or even anything. They could only do their best. Prince Charles was an average student, a slightly better than average athlete, but far above average in his determination to learn all he could about his country and his job and to accomplish all the things he wanted to do.

His willingness to take chances — much to the concern of Buckingham Palace — earned him the nickname "Action Man" that he detests. He has flown supersonic jets, landed helicopters on flight decks in stormy seas, taken a free-fall parachute jump in which he was briefly entangled with the ropes. Recently, he has been falling off steeplechase horses in pursuit of his ambition to ride in the world's toughest and most dangerous horse race, the 4½-mile Grand National.

Experts say he lacks the natural ability for this venture. But that has never stopped him before — except where Queen Elizabeth has issued a personal order to desist. One such edict is expected if he continues his steeplechase career.

Obvious Dedication

His obvious dedication to his job and the monarchy, his zest for life, including a prodigious sequence of girlfriends, have not gone unnoticed. According to media polls, he has become the most popular member of the royal family.

His appearance has also helped. He is not conventionally handsome, but at 32 he is well-built, carrying his 5 feet 10 inches (1.77 meters) and 165 pounds (75 kilograms) like the active man he is (polo, swimming, skiing, and so on). To his chagrin, his once-thick, brown wavy hair is thinning.

What Prince Charles, with his prominent ears and thin face, may lack in the screen-star looks of his, his younger brother Prince Andrew, he makes up in charm and personality.

All these qualities and the aura of his position as the most eligible bachelor in the world have often led his name to be linked romantically to beautiful women. The seemingly endless speculation on the prince's romances ended on Feb. 24, 1981, when Buckingham Palace announced that he would marry Lady Diana Spencer, then 19.

He was spanked from time to time for misbehavior or for rudeness to servants, as any child might have been in a palace still addicted to corporal punishment. But he was never just another boy, nor could he have been.

Yet within the constraints of his position he represents another step in the gradual move toward eliminating some of the crusty formality of the British crown.

Mild Flogging

At one of his schools, rugged outdoorsy Gordonstoun, he slipped out to a bar and had a cherry brandy which entailed the usual punishment, blue blood or not — a mild flogging.

At Gordonstoun, he showed a distinct flair for acting and once played the title role in a school production of Macbeth, a nice touch since Macbeth was traditionally killed at Glamis Castle, ancestral home of his grandmother, Queen Mother Elizabeth. He also played the piano and cello and was in a revue at Cambridge University. This ability to play to an audience shows in his public appearances.

There were some complaints, as he attended private schools in England and Australia, that he should have entered the free educational system.

But these were unrealistic, since wherever he is — as the Irish-American demonstration against him in New York showed in June — Prince Charles represents an enormous security problem and will for the rest of his life. Marriage will only intensify the problem since it will multiply the targets.

Prince Charles was born Nov. 14, 1948, while the crowd outside Buckingham Palace became so noisy the doctors asked for quiet. As the first-born male he immediately became Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isle and Great Steward of Scotland.

In 1958, he was invested as Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and in 1969 he was formally presented to the people of Wales amid the great ruins of Caernarvon Castle.

Few Close Friends

Prince Charles has few close friends and, before Lady Diana, he used to spend evenings alone in his apartment listening to classical music. His other major recreations are fishing, game shooting and riding. He is a good polo player but refuses to be as hard on his horses as great players must be.

He had one serious romance in his early 20s but the woman is believed to have been frightened off by the restrictions imposed on royalty.

He began to look for a wife again in earnest after he was 30 — practically confirmed bachelorhood for royalty. Love was, of course, a consideration but at that "advanced" age — only Henry V and Charles II were still unmarried Princes of Wales at 30 — the dynastic imperative was uppermost.

There was some pressure in royal circles for Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg, but she is a Roman Catholic, and by law Catholics are barred from marrying into the British royal house.

After the honeymoon Prince Charles and the new Princess of Wales may cut down public duties for a while and set about establishing a home and starting a family. Prince Andrew is expected to devote himself to filling the gap.

He has a tough act to follow. Prince Charles is an indefatigable salesman abroad for British industry. He headed The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust and has raised funds for charity. He now administers the trust, among many other duties. "I work bloody hard," he once said.



Lady Diana Spencer and Prince Charles.

Liturgy Is a Compromise: Queen and Church Leaders Guide Couple in Planning

By Louis B. Fleming

Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — Prince Charles and Lady Diana have played an active role in planning their wedding service, helping write a special prayer and reviewing every detail, but they have not had the last word.

The arbiter has been Queen Elizabeth II, according to sources close to the royal family.

They have been treated much as any other young couple planning a marriage, even to a lecture on sexual and family responsibility from the man who will witness their vows and pronounce them "man and wife together," the archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie.

The service already has stirred controversy over the failure to grant a speaking role to any woman except the bride, the fact that there will be no blacks in the choir or procession, and the unprecedented inclusion of a Roman Catholic among the other Christians at a royal service.

And not a few eyebrows have been raised by the decision to permit Lady Diana to avoid a promise to obey her husband.

Final Preparations

But it is not easy to avoid controversy in the excitement of the final preparations the week before the wedding. That was evident in London on Tuesday when the official wedding program became front-page news in *The Guardian* because of comments on the conspicuously masculine of the rampant lion and unicorn gracing the specially painted royal heraldry on the program cover.

The Very Rev. Alan Brunskill Webster, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, where the marriage will take place, contrasted the role of Prince

Charles and his betrothed with some royalty on other occasions.

"They are more personally concerned with the words of the service," he said. "They have thought this out. At every point they have been involved."

He was in the parlor of his quarters at No. 9, Amen Court, just off Warwick Lane, around the corner from the cathedral, the floor beside him piled high with documents, plans, correspondence, including a charming handwritten letter from Lady Diana. — "Dear Dean" — penned on Buckingham Palace stationery.

It was the dean who had insisted on making the wedding an ecumenical occasion, including Cardinal Basil Hume, who is the archbishop of Westminster and Roman Catholic primate of England, as well as representatives of other Christian churches. In 1977, when the queen celebrated her jubilee at St. Paul's, a similar proposal for ecumenical representation had been refused, the dean noted.

He acknowledged disappointment that a proposal for a woman to read one of the prayers, and for a black clergyman to also participate, did not win approval. A woman in robes will join in the procession. The Church of England does not permit the ordination of women as priests but has deaconesses.

The exclusion of blacks was not overly discriminatory for racial reasons, it is understood.

There had been agreement to restrict the number of participants to avoid what Archbishop Runcie called "the jack-in-the-box effect" of too many people popping up and down to read something. Those chosen to read were from a narrow circle known personally to and selected by the royal couple.

Grandeur and Solemnity

The service, expected to last one hour, will commence at 11 a.m. local time Wednesday in a grandeur and solemnity that will include some of the greatest music of British tradition and the church, all personally selected by the royal couple, according to Archbishop Runcie.

"I wouldn't say there weren't any suggestions made," the archbishop added.

He shares a concern with Dean Webster, that the wedding might somehow become only a television spectacular in which the religious significance might be lost. But both the archbishop and the dean report that Prince Charles and Lady Diana do not see themselves as actors.

"They impressed me with the seriousness with which they approached the matter as loyal Christians," Archbishop Runcie said after a long meeting with the couple — a meeting that he said was "not confined to arrangements for the service."

"It's their wedding and this is what they are committed to," he said.

"I know Prince Charles and Lady Diana look on it as a personal and religious event," Dean Webster said.

The form of the service is not precisely what the prince and his lady wanted, Archbishop Runcie indicated. The archbishop was determined to use the traditional form for the vows, he explained, because "it is the most familiar form in the English-speaking world." Church of England strictures limit the innovations.

Liturgical Compromise

"The service is liturgically a compromise," Dean Webster said, acknowledging that it is now impossible to say just who planned what, for so many were involved, from the archbishop to the musicians and choristers.

"And we were never all together at the same time," he said.

"We've got along very well," the archbishop said, with certain relief, recalling a number of occasions in centuries gone by when there were sharp divisions between prelate and palace over royal events.

In the first part of the service, which includes the exchange of vows and the pronouncement of the marriage, the 1928 version of the prayer book of 1662 will be used; the second part, comprised of prayers, will be drawn from the alternative order of worship approved only last year, with the addition of the prayer that the bride and groom help write.

The archbishop of Canterbury appeared amused by the questions about the decision to omit the bride's promise to "obey" when she pledges to "love and to cherish till death do us part."

An option for the omission of the obedience vow was written into the prayer book in 1928 and now only one bride in 10 in England chooses to "obey," according to Dean Webster.

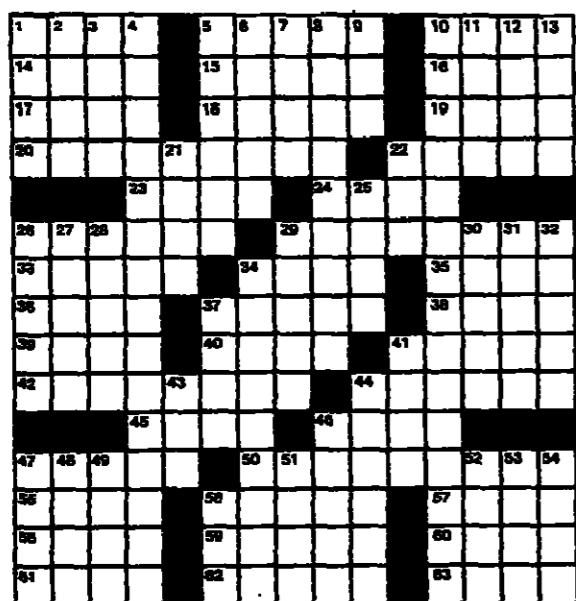
The prince's sister, Anne, was among the few. She did include obedience in her vows, to Mark Phillips.

The archbishop recalled, with a laugh, a traditional objection to the obedience promise: "It's a bad thing to start a marriage with a downright lie."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

• 10711-58

CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS

- 1 A Waugh
- 5 Dry or toast
- 10 Shoemaker's need
- 14 PBS science program
- 15 TV backdrops
- 16 "Whim—Pu" (Latin version)
- 17 Martin or Anthony
- 18 Poet of Q.E.D.
- 19 Gale on the Beaufort scale
- 22 Thank-you-ma'am
- 23 Some votes
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- 33 Gorge
- 34 Spoken
- 35 Concept
- 36 Botswana
- 37 money
- 38 —goose (kin of a dead duck)
- 39 —grapes
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- 42 Accumulated
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- 46 S.A. monkey
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A Tongue-in-Cheek Dose of Steroid Control

By Scott Ostler
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Ben Plucknett, the discus thrower, flunked a steroid test last week and was suspended from his sport for life, or 18 months, whichever comes first.

A lot of Americans are upset and indignant. Not at Plucknett, but at the people who busted him, who took away his discus. What about all those Russians and Germans? Everybody knows they eat steroid pills bigger than avocados. Why pick on the Americans?

When You're Caught, You're Hot

Well, one good reason is that there is a rule that athletes will not use certain drugs, for their own good and for the sake of fair competition. No matter how haphazardly or politically the rule is enforced, if you're caught with that stuff in your bloodstream or urine, you're guilty. You've broken the rule, pal.

It's a sad fact of life that they don't catch all the murderers or all the liars. But that doesn't make the ones they do catch any less guilty.

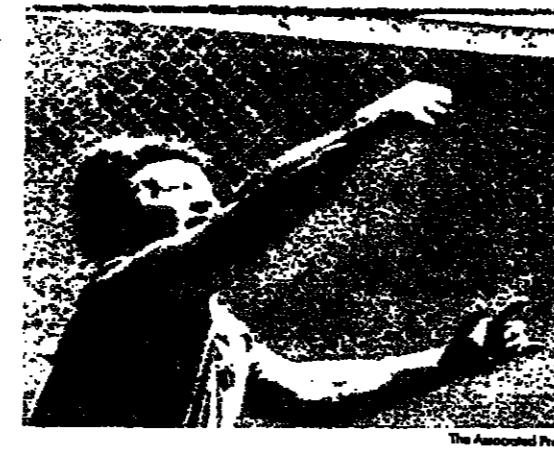
I can sympathize with Plucknett. If he was taking steroids, as the tests indicated, it's possible he was doing it for simple survival, knowing he probably could not compete on a world-class level without the pills. It would be like Dr. J. trying to dunk wearing cement sneakers.

Intake: The Basic Choice

But that's the risk Plucknett assumed when he devoted his athletic life to big-time track and field. A lot of insiders indicate that a track-and-field weight-event man makes an early choice: Eat steroids or eat dust.

The whole drug scene is getting so depressing it's enough to drive you to drugs.

It's becoming a technological battle between the drug takers and the drug police. Until recently, athletes could



Ben Plucknett

... Gold, silver and bronze syringes?

avoid detection by getting off drugs a week or so before the competition. Now there are more sophisticated tests.

Any day now Soviet scientists will perfect a drug that an athlete can take to jam the drug-detection tests. And then the drug police will search for an anti-anti-drug-test drug.

Which should make for a good time at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. Along with the standard event results, newspapers will print a special daily section detailing drug test results, dosages, disqualifications and arrests.

One way to avoid the mess would be to legalize steroids. To be fair to nonusers, we could hold separate competitions for the druggies and the straights.

The Squeeze Test

Testing would take place before the events. You wouldn't even need a urine test. Simply have each athlete walk into the Coliseum through the Peristyle end. Anyone who has to turn sideways to squeeze between the marble columns will be presumed to be on steroids.

I haven't worked out all the bugs, like how to tell the steroid-using boys from the steroid-using girls. Maybe by then won't be any difference.

The performances of the nonusers will be unimpressive — 40-foot shotputts, for instance. But we'll learn to appreciate them as we do women golfers, for technique rather than for brute strength.

When the little guys finish, we'll have the Battle of the Drugstore Titans, the 82-foot shotputters and the 3-2 high jumpers... fighting it out for those coveted gold, silver and bronze syringes.

No-Treat Setters

It's time we stopped being so meddlesome and stuffy and old-fashioned. If a man shot-putter wants to risk shrinking his testicles or a woman sprinter doesn't mind growing a handlebar mustache, hey — who are we to decide what's in fashion?

Let 'em eat steroids — as long as they keep their pills out of reach of small children and Mediterranean fruit flies.

Even in the Minor Leagues, Down Can Be a Long Way

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

MAHOGANY — Doug was settling the Simon Baker Rosenblatt Stadium, and the mask because they were red. It was humid, but a according to Doug had picked up — bringing a odor from a sewage plant a half a mile away.

Jim Buckner hardly noticed. He was the best, four while most of the other players were on the field to suddenly warming up for the card to grade him against the Springfield Red Sox. Buckner slapped a guant on the blue shirt stocking of his uniform. Then he discharged a stream of tobacco juice from beneath his shirt. "Heard anything yet?" Buckner asked of a reporter.

"No," he said. "Just thought you might have a good time." This was one recent night, probably the last night of Buckner's best chance in professional ball.

For 10 years Buckner, a left-handed outfielder, has bounced

around the minor leagues, always with the dream of making the majors — and joining his older brother, Bill, a first baseman-outfielder with the Chicago Cubs and last season's National League batting champion. Bill Buckner has been a major leaguer for 12 seasons.

Jim Buckner is 28, long in the tooth for a minor leaguer. He has been brought up from Jacksonville to Omaha, Kansas City's Triple-A affiliate, to replace an injured player. He was told his stay would be two weeks or until 23-year-old Pat Sheridan, a hot prospect, returned to health.

And if...

The two weeks were up and Sheridan had recuperated. But Buckner thought — hoped — he had a chance to stay. And if he did well, and the major league player strike ended, and Kansas City needed help...

But if he got the ax now and was returned to Jacksonville, he might never get this high in organized ball again. This was his third time around in Triple-A.

Waiting Things Out

But one day it would have to end. Buckner knows that. So does his wife, when Buckner was called up to Omaha. Jayne, three months pregnant, moved from Jacksonville with their 18-month-old son back to their parents' home in Asheville, N.C. — to wait things out.

They had married in 1977, and she has traveled all around the minors with him, working as a waitress, secretary or temporary help. They had met in 1975, while Buckner was playing for Asheville, and they fell in love. Before the last game that season, he suggested she return home with him to Napa, Calif. On the spur of the moment, Jayne, then 19, said yes to Jim, who was 22. That was her first cross-country trip, and she made it hanging onto Buckner as they rode along on his motorcycle.

"I don't know if I'm angry or not, and I'm not taking sides. I would still go to a game and would watch on TV. But I don't care about watching farm clubs; it's different. It's a grind now, to say the least."

"I'm all an adventure then," Jayne says. "We were young and everything was new. We hardly had time to get bored. But now, well, we've got a family. It's different. It's a grind now, to say the least."

But Jayne has never suggested Buckner quit. "In 20 years I don't want him to blame me because he didn't give his career the full chance," she says.

Buckner doesn't want regrets. "I know I can play up there," he says, "but there does come a time when you have to make a final decision. And I'd like to do what's right for my family."

The biggest problem as a minor

player is not the day-to-day uncertainty, nor the competition. The biggest problem is the money, especially for a family man.

Contrast

Buckner earns \$1,600 a month for six months. That \$9,600 doesn't go far, and he's hard-pressed to meet his bills. In contrast, Bill Buckner earns \$400,000 a year with the Cubs.

"I'd be lying if I said I haven't been envious — his money, his success, the glamour. But I'm not jealous of Bill. He deserves everything he's got. He's the hardest working, most disciplined guy I know. I'm proud of him. He has such a hunger — even more than me."

"I'll never forget the time he played against the Vacaville Prison team. It's a maximum security prison. They're dangerous people in there. And the umpire, an inmate, called a third strike on Bill. Bill hates to strike out more than anything. He started hollering. It was scary. He didn't care where he was. I wouldn't have done that."

Buckner was signed in 1973 by the Baltimore Orioles after his freshman year at Yavapai College, a two-year school in Arizona. He was a 38-round choice in a 39-round draft. He was cut by Baltimore in 1976, but was determined to make baseball a career.

At one point, he paid his own way to the Cubs' training camp and was dropped, but several weeks later they called and offered him a job with their Midland, Tex., team. He was visiting a friend in Lake Tahoe at the time. "I jumped into my Volkswagen and raced down the mountain," he said. "I got a speeding ticket going 90."

"Close"

In the last few offseasons, Jim has worked as a hand on Bill's 1,000-acre cattle ranch near Boise, Idaho. The oldest brother, Bob, manages the spread. "When I finish playing, I could go up there," he said. "Bill would like me to. We're a close family. But I want to do something on my own. Maybe sell sporting goods — eventually own a store."

Bill has always refrained from advising Jim. "The more I worry about him," said Bill, "the more things seem to happen. But I respect his decisions. I know he's going to give up baseball soon — unless something unexpected happens. When the strike hit I was thinking about seeing him play, but I didn't have the heart. I want him to do so well as bad it makes me nervous."

Bill is an adventure then," Jayne says. "We were young and everything was new. We hardly had time to get bored. But now, well, we've got a family. It's different. It's a grind now, to say the least."

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player is not the day-to-day uncertainty, nor the competition. The biggest problem is the money, especially for a family man.

"I think 'frustrated' is the best word, not 'angry,'" he said. "The kids at the club accept [the strike]. Baseball's just not there this summer. They don't question it. It's not the end of the world to them."

Said Harry Seastrand an administrative officer for International Business Machines: "I think it will be a long time before people give up baseball. But the game could stop being the game of the common man. The costs are getting too high, even for hot dogs. Something's got to give."

"But I honestly believe people like to watch baseball and will come back. I get mad at Billy Martin, but that doesn't stop me from going to see the Oakland A's play. People got sore at John McEnroe, but they kept selling out Wimbleton."

"But I'm not taking sides. I would still go to a game and would watch on TV. But I don't care about watching farm clubs; it's different. It's a grind now, to say the least."

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Jim Buckner, a high school teacher. "The notion of negotiators, mediators and round-the-clock talkers is robbing baseball of its innocence. It's big business now, it's no longer a sport. There's no reason baseball should be immune from labor disputes, but somehow this seems out of character."

"Suppose Fernando Valenzuela hadn't come along as a hot pitcher at the start of the season? We'd never know if he might have blossomed in July. It's as though fate had been tampered with."

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Letter From Italy

When Smoke Clears, Pipemakers Prevail

By Louis B. Fleming
*Los Angeles Times Service***MOLINA DI BARASSO, Italy** — Most of the smoke that gets into the eyes of Italians comes from cigarettes, not pipes, and that is unsettling for the Italian artisans who create some of the world's most elegant pipes.

Italy is the world's largest manufacturer of pipes, and some experts are convinced that the Italians have overtaken the British and the Danes in quality as well. Italians also hold the world's pipe-smoking championship titles for men, women and teams. (The test is the length of time one can keep a fixed amount of tobacco burning.)

"The most sought-after pipes in the world now are Italian," said Fausto Fincato, proprietor of Rome's most sumptuous pipe shop and editor of "Smoking," a glossy Italian quarterly.

There are good reasons for the popularity of Italian pipes. There is an Italian tradition of craftsmanship, and most of the best briar is found in Italy. (Brier is the name of the plant whose root is used in making pipes; a briar is a pipe made of briarroot.)

Achille Savinelli, head of Italy's largest pipe-making company, and Carlo Scotti, the founder of Castello Pipes, are credited with the revolution that since World War II has moved Italian pipes out of the drugstore and into the world's most exclusive smoke shops.

10,000 Years

Recent research by Italian archaeologists has traced pipes back 10,000 years to prehistoric times in the Americas. Then, and after tobacco made its way to Europe, the pipes were made of clay. The first change came with the introduction of meerschaum, a mineral whose strength and lightness permitted artists to carve elaborate figures on pipes in the 18th and 19th centuries.

In the mid-19th century, it was found that the root of the briar, a shrub native to southern Europe, could be fashioned into pipes. Ferdinando Rossi brought briar pipemaking from France to Molina di Barasso in 1886 and a grandson with the same name still operates Fratelli Rossi, a major Italian pipemaker. Now almost 85 percent

of the national production takes place in the Molina area in dozens of plants near the Swiss border.

"Between the wars, we had a production of up to 50,000 pipes a day," Rossi, the grandson, said. "Now the market has changed. We are making a better quality pipe. The daily production averages 2,000 to 2,200."

Scoti, now 79, left his tobacco shop on the Swiss border and moved to Cantu, near Como, to establish the first artisan shop devoted entirely to hand-made pipes. Thirty-five years later, his Castello pipes are honored worldwide. His shop turns out about 5,000 pipes a year.

Savinelli came from a small Milan smoke shop established in 1876 by his grandfather. "I was told when I wanted to sell in America that there was no chance for an Italian pipe that cost more than \$1 or \$2," he recalled. He regarded it as a major breakthrough when he managed to market a \$3 pipe in the United States shortly after his factory opened 35 years ago.

To make a pipe properly, he said, takes 60 or 70 separate steps, all but the first four or five done by hand. Saws and lathes give the pipe a general shape, then the handwork begins much of it devoted to bringing out the grain of the briar.

Smoke shop owner Galeazzo Montanari of Modena is the patron of champions. La Seccia Pipa Club, founded in 1974 under his aegis, now has 50 members, among them all the world's championship winners.

Virgilio Vecchi, 29, is the men's world champion, with a time of 2 hours, 51 minutes and 22 seconds at the 1979 competition in Rome. Grazia Drudi, whose husband is also a competition smoker, won the women's title with a time of 1 hour, 39 minutes and 35 seconds. They will defend their titles next year at the triennial competition in Palma de Mallorca.

"That is not real smoking," Rome's Fausto Fincato said. He re-lit his pipe, reflected a moment and added, "That is not the way to enjoy a pipe, but it serves to publicize pipe smoking."

*Art Buchwald is on vacation.*By Stephanic Mansfield
*Washington Post Service***WASHINGTON** — She's been blown to smithereens and pursued by lunatics; her throat slashed in the shower, been trapped underwater in a car and been strangled by a psychotic.

No wonder Nancy Allen has nightmares.

"I've been to hell and back on film," said the 31-year-old actress and wife of film director Brian DePalma, the Prince Charming of chills who did "Carrie" and "Dressed to Kill." "A lot of people ask me if Brian has a lot of nightmares. Well, I'm the one who's always waking up screaming in the middle of night."

She is dressed to main in a tight black blouse, pegged pants and a wide metallic belt. Her pale blue eyes are the size of jawbreakers, and her Kewpie-doll mouth looks permanently poised to let out another blood-curdling shriek.

Elevators, especially, terrify her.

"I'm claustrophobic anyway," she said, "but after the elevator sequence in 'Dressed to Kill,' I do get a little freaked out if it stops on a floor I hadn't planned on."

She played Liz, the hooker with the Krueger-and heart who witnesses the brutal stabbing of Angie Dickinson as the elevator door opens, the blood-stained knife flashing in her face.

Just the thought of it gives Allen the heebie-jeebies.

Clear Curtain

"There are three film moments that have terrified me. That was one. The shower scene in 'Psycho' is another. To this day I have a clear shower curtain. 'Jaws.' I love to swim, but ever since that movie I don't go into the water above my knees."

In "Blow Out," DePalma's latest thriller, co-starring Allen and John Travolta (which opens Friday in the United States), she lives out her worst nightmare: being trapped in a car under water.

"That was the hardest thing I ever had to do. I would have to say, emotionally, I was really out of control in that scene. I was hysterical. I really did panic."

Her cheeks are flushed. "I became obsessed. I had to prove to myself that I could do it. I said, 'If I can do this, maybe I won't be afraid of it anymore.' Which, of course, is not the case. I find it very hard to watch that scene."

The film, also written by DePalma, is a political thriller, a combination Chappaquiddick, presidential assassination and Watergate cover-up. In the scene she describes, the car in which she and a presidential candidate are riding plunges off a bridge. In a curious twist, the politician is killed and Allen is rescued by Travolta.

"I don't think the Kennedys have seen it yet," she said. "I'd be curious as to their reaction."

Allen said there is nothing in the character to suggest Mary Jo Kopechne, but the question has been raised.

No Escape

"I really didn't think of her very much. I never knew her, so obviously this character is not modeled after her. I'm sure it must have been horrible, though. Being trapped in a car under water and having no escape. What a horrible way to die."

Actually, the character of Sally Bedina, a gum-chewing cosmetician at Koverette who becomes entangled in a cat's cradle of suspense, was modeled after one of Allen's film idols: Judy Holliday.

Allen said she worked on getting just the right accent to play a woman who is vulnerable, naive and street-smart. Sally is, like Allen, soft. Pliable. She is, unlike Allen, the perfect victim.

"I certainly don't think I'm a bimbo," Allen said. "but there was a time in my life where I was very insecure and probably looked to the men in my life for advice. If it wasn't my father, there was always a father figure to guide me and tell me what to do. But I really feel like I've grown out of that."

Nancy Allen was born in Yonkers, N.Y., the youngest of



John McDonnell, The Washington Post

Mrs. Brian DePalma: "To hell and back on film."

three children. Her mother was a housewife, her father a New York City policeman. She went to a private Catholic girls' school, then to the High School of Performing Arts. She began working at 15, doing modeling and commercials. "Clairol, toilet-bowl cleaner, Crisco oil. You name it, I sold it."

Her first film role was a bit part in "The Last Detail" with Jack Nicholson. In 1975 she auditioned for a part in "Carrie" and met DePalma. It was not, she said, love at first sight. Three months after the film was wrapped up, she met him again in New York. They lived together on and off for two years before marrying.

DePalma wrote the part of Liz in "Dressed to Kill" for Allen. She said it is just a coincidence that she wound up doing Sally in "Blow Out." No, she said, she won't be doing another film with her husband in the near future.

"It's very subtle," she said. "There's always the undercurrent and the possibility, but it's never consummated. A lot of people said how can you put John Travolta and Nancy Allen together in a movie? Everybody's going to be expecting hot stuff like they had in the car scene in 'Carrie'."

She's afraid of "normal" things — the murder rate, the New York subway. "Every time I pick up the newspaper I read about another lunatic on the loose." So what does the woman who says she's "been to hell and back" want to do next?

"Comedy."

PEOPLE: U.S.-Born 'Isolde' Sees Bayreuth Role as Cinch

The first U.S.-born performer to sing the role of Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde" at the Richard Wagner Festival in Bayreuth, West Germany, will be Johanna Meier. Now rehearsing at Bayreuth, she will sing her first Isolde there Saturday. The only other American to sing the role in the festival begun by Wagner in 1876 was Aspasia Varney, who was born in Sweden. At 8, I played the love child Salome, at 12 I was Mary Magdalene, and at 16 I was playing the Virgin Mary," said Meier. "I think I can safely say I'm ready at Bayreuth to take on Isolde, who was, after all, only an Irish princess who cheated on her husband."

Rita Jenrette has gotten a divorce from former Rep. John Jenrette, D-S.C., who resigned from Congress after being convicted of a \$50,000-peso note this week featuring a portrait of the Chilean poet, who died in 1957 in Hempstead, N.Y. The note, worth about \$128, is the highest denomination available in Chile.

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U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan is visiting England for only a week, but she'll be squeezing in five luncheons, five dinner parties, two receptions, a fireworks display — oh, and a royal wedding. Mrs. Reagan leaves for London today. In addition to the July 29 wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, she schedules one of the prince's polo matches; a luncheon hosted by Princess Margaret at Kensington Palace; and a late-night reception given by Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace. The first lady's traveling party will include her hairdresser; her press secretary said any costs incurred by him will be paid by the Reagans. Also traveling with Mrs. Reagan aboard a government aircraft will be longtime friends of the Reagans, Alfred and Betsy Bloomingdale, who are paying their own way.

Richard Burton cited her beauty. Robert Wagner noted her "terrific sense of humor" and Onne Sherif found her "wonderfully vibrant" and "very down to earth." But it was Gregory Peck who may have found the key to Sophia Loren. Peck was one of seven of the Italian actress' former co-stars who summed up Loren — mostly favorably — for *Good Housekeeping* magazine. But Peck, who appeared with Loren in the movie "Arbesque," had a complaint of sorts. "She never gives an inch," he said.

The woman has no mercy," Peck was describing her approach to acting. "She beat the hell out of me in gimp runway day after day." He explained. "I think I ended up owing her about \$1,400."

Gabriela Mistral, winner of the 1945 Nobel Prize for Literature, has been richly commemorated by

Che has got caught up in the mechanical bull craze. The American singer recently bought one of the bucking machines, called El Toro, from Gilley's Club in Pasadena, Calif., and is using it in her Las Vegas show, riding it as the actress Deborah Winger did at Gilley's in Houston in the film "Urban Cowboy."

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